

**Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the Matter of)	
)	
Revision of the Commission's)	
Rules to Ensure Compatibility)	CC Docket No. 94-102
with Enhanced 911 Emergency)	
Calling Systems)	
)	

**COMMENTS OF THE
CELLULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS & INTERNET ASSOCIATION**

The Cellular Telecommunications & Internet Association ("CTIA"),^{1/} pursuant to the Public Notice released July 30,^{2/} hereby submits its comments in support of the wireless E911 Phase II waiver request filed by Qwest Wireless, LLC and TW Wireless, LLC ("Qwest").^{3/} Qwest has requested a waiver of the Commission's Phase II E911 rules to permit it to deploy a hybrid assisted global positioning satellite ("AGPS") solution throughout its Code Division Multiplexing Access ("CDMA") network.

Qwest's request satisfies the Commission's criteria for waivers of the Phase II E-911 rules. Consistent with the Commission's stated position that its E911 rules should not "hamper

^{1/} CTIA is the international organization of the wireless communications industry for both wireless carriers and manufacturers. Membership in the association covers all Commercial Mobile Radio Service ("CMRS") providers and manufacturers, including cellular, broadband PCS, ESMR, as well as providers and manufacturers of wireless data services and products.

^{2/} Public Notice, "WTB Seeks Comment on Wireless E911 Phase II Waiver Request Filed by Qwest Wireless, LLC and TW Wireless, LLC," ("Qwest") CC Docket No. 94-102, (rel. July 30, 2001).

^{3/} Qwest Wireless, LLC and TW Wireless, LLC Petition for Extension of Time or Waiver of Section 20.18 of the Rules, filed July 23, 2001 ("Qwest Waiver Request").

the development and deployment of the best and most efficient ALI technologies and systems,”^{4/} the Commission should grant Qwest’s waiver request.

DISCUSSION

The wireless industry is committed to providing the best possible Phase II E911 service to subscribers, but carriers can only do as much as the currently available wireless location technology permits them to do. The Commission itself has recognized that during the transition to full Phase II deployment, there may be situations in which it is not possible for a carrier to satisfy the Commission’s Phase II standards by the prescribed deadlines. It therefore established a process under which individual waivers could be granted. In addition to satisfying the Commission’s traditional standards for a waiver by showing that “special circumstances warrant a deviation from the general rules, and such a deviation will serve the public interest,”^{5/} carriers must demonstrate that “technology-related issues” or “exceptional circumstances” make it impossible for them to deploy Phase II by October 1, 2001.^{6/} Moreover, the relief sought by the carrier must be “specific, focused and limited in scope, ...with a clear path to full compliance” with the Commission’s Phase II rules.^{7/}

^{4/} Revision of the Commission’s Rules to Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems, CC Docket No. 94-102, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 22665, 22725 ¶ 124 (Dec. 23, 1997).

^{5/} Revision of the Commission’s Rules to Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems, CC Docket No. 94-102, Fourth Memorandum Opinion and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 17442, 17457 ¶ 43 (rel. Sept. 8, 2000) (“Fourth MO&O”) (citing Northeast Cellular Telephone Co. v. FCC, 897 F.2d 1164, 1166 (D.C. Cir. 1990) and WAIT Radio v. FCC, 418 F.2d 1153, 1159 (D.C. Cir. 1969)).

^{6/} Fourth MO&O at ¶ 43.

^{7/} Id. at ¶ 44.

Applying these standards, the Commission granted VoiceStream a waiver so that it could use E-OTD technology in combination with an interim network software solution “safety net.”^{8/} The Commission found that VoiceStream’s proposal could offer “significant public safety benefits” by rapidly providing increased accuracy and reliability during the transition period from Phase I to Phase II, and even more precise levels of accuracy after that.^{9/} The Commission also found that VoiceStream faced “special circumstances” because of the limited technologies available for carriers using the GSM air interface.^{10/}

Like VoiceStream, Qwest’s waiver request clearly satisfies the standards established by the Commission for waivers of the Phase II E-911 rules. As Qwest explains, there is no Phase II solution that is or will be capable of achieving total compliance with the Commission’s E911 Phase II rules by October, 2001.^{11/} Furthermore, the AGPS hybrid solution “is not only the most accurate from a customer location criteria but the solution most compatible with Qwest Wireless’ CDMA network. This hybrid solution will best serve the safety interests of Qwest Wireless’ customers and the Commission’s underlying public safety objectives.”^{12/}

The relief Qwest requests in order to implement its chosen technology is “specific and limited,” with a “clear path to full compliance” after a reasonable transition period. In particular, Qwest has requested to move the following FCC deadlines forward for location-capable handsets: the 25% benchmark moved from December 31, 2001 to March 31, 2002; the 50% benchmark from June 30, 2002 to December 31, 2002; and the 100% benchmark from December

^{8/} Id. at ¶¶ 59-60.

^{9/} Id. at ¶¶ 57-59.

^{10/} Id. at ¶ 56.

^{11/} See Qwest Waiver Request at 8.

31, 2001 to March 31, 2003.^{13/} In addition, since Qwest's network vendors cannot meet the Commission's existing compliance deadlines, Qwest has requested an extension for the switch upgrades. Because Qwest has satisfied the requirements for a waiver of the Phase II E911 implementation rules, the Commission should grant Qwest the relief it seeks.

Granting Qwest a waiver of the Phase II rules is also consistent with the Commission's policy of technological neutrality for E-911. As the Commission has explained, "there is no single perfect ALI solution. Each has its advantages and limitations. Each may be improved in the future. Under these circumstances, we believe that the public interest and public safety will best be served by allowing a broad range of technologies, including handset-based opportunities, a reasonable opportunity to compete in providing 911 ALI."^{14/} Granting limited waivers of the Phase II rules to individual wireless carriers is simply a further extension of this policy, which recognizes that every wireless carrier will face unique circumstances as it transitions from Phase I to Phase II and no single Phase II solution will work in each of these situations.

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^{12/} Id. at 10.

^{13/} See Qwest Waiver at 4-5.

^{14/} Revision of the Commission's Rules to Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems, CC Docket 94-102, Third Report and Order, 14 FCC Rcd 17388, 17404-05 ¶ 33 (Oct. 6, 1999).

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the Commission should grant Qwest's Phase II E911 waiver request.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/

Michael Altschul
Senior Vice President, General Counsel

Sarah Leeper
Staff Counsel

**Cellular Telecommunications &
Internet Association**

1250 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 785-0081

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